

penditure of any public money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting, bonusing, encouraging or decoying immigrants of either or both the classes mentioned, adult or juvenile, from abroad to Canada is unnecessary and unjustifiable under such circumstances.

Be it resolved further, that as a consequence of the existence of such a condition of the labour market in the Dominion of Canada, the existing unjust and misleading system of Dominion immigration, as well as like expenditures on the part of all the provinces except British Columbia, should be abolished, and only those possessed of financial wealth should be encouraged to the country.

I think that fairly represents the feelings of the working classes. Indeed, what is the use of bringing out large numbers of people, without means, to settle on our prairies? There is no labour for them, their neighbours cannot give them work until they can get a start, and we ought to have, I was going to say, more Christian charity than to put men off in a lonely part of the country like that, and without means. What will happen is what is now happening, that the government will have to see that they do not suffer for the common necessities of life, and they will have to be supported out of the public exchequer. Here is another resolution of a similar character, passed in 1894 by the Trades and Labour Councils of Canada:

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and resolved:

That in view of the past and present experience of organized labour in Canada, that the labour market is overcrowded; be it therefore resolved, that the expenditure of any public money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting, bonusing, encouraging or decoying immigrants, adults or juveniles, from abroad to Canada is unnecessary and unjustifiable under such circumstances.

Be it resolved further, that as a consequence of the existence of such a condition of the labour market in the Dominion of Canada, the existing unjust and misleading system of Dominion immigration, as well as like expenditure on the part of all the provinces except British Columbia should be abolished, and only those possessed of financial wealth should be encouraged to the country.

Be it resolved still further, that it be an instruction to the executive committee of this congress to prepare and present to the hon. the Minister of the Interior and Immigration for Canada and the several immigration bureaus of the provinces, a duly certified copy of this resolution.

I will read one that was passed in 1896:

Moved by Mr. O'Donoghue, and seconded by Mr. Little, and resolved—

Mr. CLANCY. Is that the same Mr. O'Donoghue?

Mr. WILSON. I guess likely it is, he had not been shelved at that time.

—that inasmuch as the immigration policy of the Canadian government in the past has not been beneficial either in the matter of desirable settlers or as to the character of the im-

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migrants encouraged and assisted to this country, it be an instruction to the executive committee to immediately press upon the government of Canada that the immigration system be remodelled so that only the proper class of people should be sought as immigrants from abroad for Canada, and that to the better attainment of securing the settlement of our vacant lands a very liberal system of colonization should be inaugurated, not only by the Dominion government, but by all Canadian provincial governments as well.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have laid pretty fully before you the opinion of the labouring classes of this country with reference to the course pursued by the government in bringing undesirable immigrants to this country. I think no one will object to any man coming here who is able and willing to take care of himself and of his family. We will welcome such men with both hands. But, I would be just as strongly opposed to bringing people here who would not be able to take care of themselves, and who would become a burden on the country.

Now, I want to call attention to the expenses in connection with the immigration system, to the money spent both in the United States and in Canada. It is true that according to the reports we are getting a good many more people from the United States than we have heretofore. I am going to give the cost of the various agencies in the United States, a bulk sum, in order that our people may know how much of their money is being spent in the United States, and also in the old country.

Omaha, Neb., W. W. Bennett, agent.....	\$2,339 75
Chicago, Ill., C. J. Brouter, agent.....	2,665 00
Bad Axe, Mich., D. L. Cavan.....	3,193 33
Kansas City, J. S. Crawford.....	2,590 84
Steven's Point, Wis., T. O. Currie.....	2,818 00
St. Paul, Minn., B. Davies.....	3,966 06
Reed City, Mich., James Grieve.....	2,699 94
St. Paul, Minn., E. T. Holmes.....	2,521 58

Mr. COCHRANE. Who is he?

Mr. WILSON. I never had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman. I presume he is a gentleman whom the government employed, thinking that he was possessed of suitable qualities for an immigration agent, or for political services that he had rendered.

Detroit, M. V. McInnes.....	\$4,981 29
Watertown, South Dakota, W. H. Rogers.....	2,301 08
New England States, C. O. Swinson.....	2,338 78
Press agent, W. J. White.....	5,443 69

Total \$37,866 04

Mr. COCHRANE. Who is Mr. White?

Mr. WILSON. Well, he is a mere wanderer, he is a press agent, and appears to have travelled all over the country. Now I will give you a little detailed account of what he expended his money for. In the first place he is getting a salary of \$2,000. In the second place his accident insurance costs \$20; board and lodging, \$1,117.65—a very moderate sum; baggage transfer, \$26.50; bus fare, \$45.30. I wish we had the